

Morton, Liverpool; secretary, Mr. Smith, Windsor, re-elected.

Advisory Board: Mrs. Davidson, Amherst; Miss Hewitt, Lunenburg; Miss Mackintosh, Sydney; Miss McLennan, Windsor.

The election of Teachers' Representatives on the Advisory Board was scheduled for 4 p. m., Thursday. Successful candidates were Principal G. K. Butler of Alexandra school, Halifax, and Principal Allen of Colchester County Academy, Truro.

Following the last paper came the report of the Committee on Resolutions. Those passed were.

1. That the association endorses the principle that the school property in each community be utilized more fully for community purposes, as social and civic centres, and that teachers do all they can, both in actual school hours and in the community, to enhance the helpful social relations between school and home.

2. That the association regrets the resignation of Supervisor McKay as its secretary. For forty years he has been the mainspring of the association and it hopes that it may still have his advice in all its deliberations.

3. That the thanks of the association be expressed to the Technical College, to the railways, to the press, and in particular to The Herald and Mail for free copies sent to the Y. M. C. A.; to the Waegwoltic for privileges extended, and to the speakers at the convention.

The election of the executive resulted in the appointment of the following:— Inspectors MacDonald, Phelan, Campbell and Robinson, and Principals McKittrick, Lunenburg, and Wyman, Yarmouth.

It was suggested by several members that the next session be held in 1918 in Sydney.

This ended the business of the session.

The Rural school teacher who happens to have her school some distance from any farmhouse will find an Emergency Box a great help to her; it will also help in the Physiology class by having the children bring each an article for the box.

DIRECTIONS: Secure any good-sized box, have it very clean, place a slip on the outside which reads, "Helps for the Sick." In this box have the following articles: Peroxide, vaseline, cotton, camphor, old linen, pins and spirits of ammonia.

A teacher who once has one of these boxes in her school will never be without it. When some little one falls and cuts himself on a stone or otherwise, a little peroxide and cotton is very beneficial.—*Popular Educator*.

PRESSED FLOWER COLLECTIONS.

BY DORA M. BAKER.

Rural Science Assistant in Nova Scotia

The question: "Will you please tell me how to press and mount flowers?" comes so often through the summer and fall months, that it seemed worth while answering it in print. Here, then, are a few hints to teachers seeking information along this line.

The secret of successful preservation of natural color in the flower, lies in *quick drying*. A plant press for this purpose is made up of sections. Each section contains (1) a sheet of corrugated paper (to allow air passage); (2) a sheet of blotting paper (to absorb moisture); (3) a sheet of absorbent cotton, on which flower is laid, face up; (4) a sheet of blotting paper, rolled on slowly over the flower after it has been placed, until the sheet is flat; (5) a sheet of corrugated paper, as before.

Several sections can be made thus and then the whole (tied together tightly to prevent warping or curling), should be placed in a warm spot to dry. The top of a kitchen stove is about as good a place as one can find.

The length of time required for thorough drying varies, of course, according to the thickness of leaves, stem and blossom. Experiments go to prove not less than a half-day, and not more than two days, should be allowed.

As soon as the plant is dry it should be removed from the press, and mounted at once. One of the very best methods is in flat, closed cases, like insect mounts. The Riker mounts for insects are well known, and quite widely used. The Riker mount for flowers is also very good, but unfortunately, very expensive as well. A good home-made mount, however, can be made for about ten cents, by copying the Riker mount. Use ordinary window glass (9' x 12''), with white absorbent cotton underneath to mount the flowers, and corrugated paper or pasteboard, for a back. Wide passepartout around the edges of the case holds the three layers together, and effectually excludes the dust.

Such a method is to be recommended for school collections, which are permanent. For a *personal* collection the teacher would probably object to the extra weight of the glass. If however, she leave in her school even a half-dozen mounts of the uncommon flowers of woods or garden, she has done good work.